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Related Resources

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Subtractive cloning and characterization of DRAL, a novel LIM-domain protein down-regulated in rhabdomyosarcoma.
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DRAL is a p53-responsive gene whose four and a half LIM domain protein pro induces apoptosis.
J Cell Biol. 2000 Oct 30;151(3):495-506.
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Oncogene. 1995 Jan 5;10(1):61-8.
PMID: 7824279 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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1: J Cell Biol 2000 Oct 30;151(3):495-506 Related Articles, Nucleotide, Books, Li

DRAL is a p53-responsive gene whose four and a half LIM dom: protein product induces apoptosis.

Scholl FA, McLoughlin P, Ehler E, de Giovanni C, Schafer BW.

Division of Clinical Chemistry & Biochemistry, Department of Pediatrics, Univ of Zurich, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland.

Related Resources

DRAL is a four and a half LIM domain protein identified because of its differer expression between normal human myoblasts and the malignant counterparts, rhabdomyosarcoma cells. In the current study, we demonstrate that transcriptior the DRAL gene can be stimulated by p53, since transient expression of functior p53 in rhabdomyosarcoma cells as well as stimulation of endogenous p53 by io: radiation in wild-type cells enhances DRAL mRNA levels. In support of these observations, five potential p53 target sites could be identified in the promoter r of the human DRAL gene. To obtain insight into the possible functions of DRA ectopic expression experiments were performed. Interestingly, DRAL expressio efficiently triggered apoptosis in three cell lines of different origin to the extent no cells could be generated that stably overexpressed this protein. However, tra transfection experiments as well as immunofluorescence staining of the endoge protein allowed for the localization of DRAL in different cellular compartments namely cytoplasm, nucleus, focal contacts, as well as Z-discs and to a lesser ext the M-bands in cardiac myofibrils. These data suggest that downregulation of D might be involved in tumor development. Furthermore, DRAL expression migh important for heart function.

PMID: 11062252 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001103482 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20458893 PubMed ID: 11001931
TITLE: Alzheimer's disease-associated presenilin 2 interacts with DRAL, an LIM-domain protein.
AUTHOR: Tanahashi H; Tabira T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Demyelinating Disease and Aging, National Institute of Neuroscience, 4-1-1 Ogawahigashi, Kodaira, Tokyo 187-8502, Japan.. tanahash@ncnp.go.jp
SOURCE: HUMAN MOLECULAR GENETICS, (2000 Sep 22) 9 (15) 2281-9. Journal code: BRC. ISSN: 0964-6906.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200102
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20010208
AB Using the yeast two-hybrid system, we screened for proteins interacting with presenilin 2 (PS2) and cloned **DRAL**. **DRAL** is an

LIM-only protein containing four LIM domains and an N-terminal half LIM domain. Previously **DRAL** has been cloned as a co-activator of the **androgen** receptor and as a protein interacting with a DNA replication regulatory protein, hCDC47. Our yeast two-hybrid assay showed that **DRAL** interacted with a hydrophilic loop region (amino acids 269-298) in the endoproteolytic N-terminal fragment of PS2, but not that of. . . this region, R275A, T280A, Q282A, R284A, N285A, P287T, I288L, F289A and S296A, in PS2 abolished the binding. This suggests that **DRAL** recognizes the PS2 structure specifically. The in vitro interaction was confirmed by affinity column assay and the physiological interactions between endogenous PS2 and **DRAL** by co-immunoprecipitation from human lung fibroblast MRC5 cells. Furthermore, in PS2-overexpressing HEK293 cells, we found an increase in the amount of **DRAL** in the membrane fraction and an increase in the amount of **DRAL** that was co-immunoprecipitated with PS2. The potential role of **DRAL** in the cellular signaling suggests that **DRAL** functions as an adaptor protein that links PS2 to an intracellular signaling.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000120800 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20120800 PubMed ID: 10654935
TITLE: FHL2, a novel tissue-specific coactivator of the androgen receptor.
AUTHOR: Muller J M; Isele U; Metzger E; Rempel A; Moser M; Pscherer A; Breyer T; Holubarsch C; Buettner R; Schule R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universitats-Frauenklinik, Abteilung Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe I, Klinikum der Universitat Freiburg, Breisacherstrasse 117, 79106 Freiburg, Germany.
SOURCE: EMBO JOURNAL, (2000 Feb 1) 19 (3) 359-69.
Journal code: EMB; 8208664. ISSN: 0261-4189.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000327
Last Updated on STN: 20000327
Entered Medline: 20000310
AB . . . which nuclear receptor-cofactor interactions result in tissue-specific gene regulation are unclear. Here we characterize a novel tissue-specific coactivator for the **androgen** receptor (AR), which is identical to a previously reported protein FHL2/**DRAL** with unknown function. In the adult, FHL2 is expressed in the myocardium of the heart and in the epithelial cells. . .

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:71304 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100071304
TITLE: Single nucleotide polymorphisms distinguish multiple dopamine transporter alleles in primates: Implications for association with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and other neuropsychiatric disorders.
AUTHOR(S): Miller, G. M.; De La Garza, R., II; Novak, M. A.; Madras, B. K. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Division of Neurochemistry, Harvard Medical School, NERPRC, One Pine Hill Drive, Southborough, MA, 01772-9102: bertha_madras@hms.harvard.edu USA
SOURCE: Molecular Psychiatry, (January, 2001) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 50-58. print.
ISSN: 1359-4184.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB. . . tandem repeat (FNTR; 39 bases/12 repeats) was observed in all animals. Accordingly, this FNTR is unbefitting an association of DAT **transcript** length with hyperactivity. However, sequence analysis revealed potential single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), one of which affects a Bst1107l restriction site.. . . hypothesis, we cloned a portion of a novel 10-repeat allele from the human gene containing an SNP that abolishes a **Dral** restriction site. We conclude that SNPs create a diversity of DAT alleles between individuals that may be greater than previously. . .

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001042068 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20517437 PubMed ID: 11062252
TITLE: DRAL is a p53-responsive gene whose four and a half LIM domain protein product induces apoptosis.
AUTHOR: Scholl F A; McLoughlin P; Ehler E; de Giovanni C; Schafer B
W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Clinical Chemistry & Biochemistry, Department of Pediatrics, University of Zurich, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CELL BIOLOGY, (2000 Oct 30) 151 (3) 495-506.
Journal code: HMV. ISSN: 0021-9525.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200012
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001207
AB **DRAL** is a four and a half LIM domain protein identified because of its differential expression between normal human myoblasts and the malignant counterparts, rhabdomyosarcoma cells. In the current study, we demonstrate that **transcription** of the **DRAL** gene can be stimulated by p53, since transient expression of functional p53 in rhabdomyosarcoma cells as well as stimulation of endogenous p53 by ionizing radiation in wild-type cells enhances **DRAL** mRNA levels. In support of these observations, five potential p53 target sites could be
identified in the promoter region of the human **DRAL** gene. To obtain insight into the possible functions of **DRAL**, ectopic expression experiments were performed. Interestingly, **DRAL** expression efficiently triggered apoptosis in three cell lines of

different origin to the extent that no cells could be generated. . . this protein. However, transient transfection experiments as well as immunofluorescence staining of the endogenous protein allowed for the localization of **DRAL** in different cellular compartments, namely cytoplasm, nucleus, focal contacts, as well as Z-discs and to a lesser extent the M-bands in cardiac myofibrils. These data suggest that downregulation of **DRAL** might be involved in tumor development. Furthermore, **DRAL** expression might be important for heart function.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000120800 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20120800 PubMed ID: 10654935
TITLE: FHL2, a novel tissue-specific coactivator of the androgen receptor.
AUTHOR: Muller J M; Isele U; Metzger E; Rempel A; Moser M; Pscherer A; Breyer T; Holubarsch C; Buettner R; Schule R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universitats-Frauenklinik, Abteilung Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe I, Klinikum der Universitat Freiburg, Breisacherstrasse 117, 79106 Freiburg, Germany.
SOURCE: EMBO JOURNAL, (2000 Feb 1) 19 (3) 359-69.
Journal code: EMB; 8208664. ISSN: 0261-4189.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000327
Last Updated on STN: 20000327
Entered Medline: 20000310
AB . . . Here we characterize a novel tissue-specific coactivator for the androgen receptor (AR), which is identical to a previously reported protein FHL2/**DRAL** with unknown function. In the adult, FHL2 is expressed in the myocardium of the heart and in the epithelial cells. . . binds specifically to the AR in vitro and in vivo. In an agonist- and AF-2-dependent manner FHL2 selectively increases the **transcriptional** activity of the AR, but not that of any other nuclear receptor. In addition, the **transcription** of the prostate-specific AR target gene probasin is coactivated by FHL2. Taken together, our data demonstrate that FHL2 is the. . .

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:10552 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:247523
TITLE: Study of genetic polymorphism of Hungarian plum pox potyvirus isolates by RT-PCR method
AUTHOR(S): Pribek, Dalma; Palkovics, L.; Gaborjanyi, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Protection Inst., Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest, 1525, Hung.
SOURCE: Novenyvedelem (Budapest) (1998), 34(11), 601-605
CODEN: NVVDAW; ISSN: 0133-0829
PUBLISHER: Agroinform Kiado es Nyomda
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Hungarian
AB Fifteen representative samples were selected from more than one hundred plum pox potyvirus (PPV) isolates. We have previously demonstrated the existence of both M and D serotypes in Hungary by indirect ELISA (IDAS) using monoclonal antibodies. Some isolates represented intermediate serotypes. In this paper, a two step reverse **transcription** -polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) technique and digestion of the products with virus strain specific restriction enzymes (**DraI**, RsaI, SfuI) was carried out to provide further evidence that both serotypes of PPV are common in Hungarian orchards.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97300409 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997300409
TITLE: A major non-LTR retrotransposon of Bombyx mori, L1Bm.
AUTHOR: Ichimura S.; Mita K.; Sugaya K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S. Ichimura, Division of Biology and Oncology, Natl. Inst. of Radiological Sciences, Inage-ku, Chiba-shi 263, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Evolution, (1997) 45/3 (253-264).
Refs: 23
ISSN: 0022-2844 CODEN: JMEVAU
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 022 Human Genetics
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Repetitive sequences with oligo A tails were observed in **DraI** fragments of Bombyx mori genomic DNA. The full sequence of the element, an abundant non-LTR retrotransposon of B. mori, was determined by assembling inner restriction fragments. This element, designated L1Bm, contained two ORFs encoding a gag-like protein and reverse **transcriptase** (RT), respectively. An endonuclease domain was identified at the N-terminus of the RT sequence. The homology search of the amino. . .

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96434502 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96434502 PubMed ID: 8837469
TITLE: Mapping of the ribosomal operons on the linear chromosomal DNA of Streptomyces ambofaciens DSM40697.
AUTHOR: Berger F; Fischer G; Kyriacou A; Decaris B; Leblond P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Genetique et Microbiologie, Unite associee INRA 952, Faculte des Sciences, Universite Henri Poincare-Nancy 1, Vandouvre-les-Nancy, France.
SOURCE: FEMS MICROBIOLOGY LETTERS, (1996 Oct 1) 143 (2-3) 167-73.

Journal code: FML; 7705721. ISSN: 0378-1097.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199612
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970128
Last Updated on STN: 19970128
Entered Medline: 19961210
AB . . . genet internal transcribed spacer. The six rrn loci of S. ambofaciens were cloned as recombinant cosmids and located on the AseI-**DraI** physical map of the linear chromosomal DNA. For five of the six ribosomal gene sets, the **transcriptional** orientation was determined relative to the physical map and was shown to be divergent away from an oriC-like locus.

=> s dral (p) androgen

L5 8 DRAL (P) ANDROGEN

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:14:36 ON 17 SEP 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:14:46 ON 17 SEP 2001
L1 8 S DRAL (S) ANDROGEN
L2 2 DUP REM L1 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 12 S DRAL (S) TRANSCRIP?
L4 6 DUP REM L3 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L5 8 S DRAL (P) ANDROGEN

=> log y

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